

HUNDREDS DEAD IN COLLAPSE OF GRANDSTAND AT HONGKONG RACE MEETING

RUSSIA ACCEPTS GERMAN TERMS; TO MAKE PEACE

Lenin And Trotsky Send
Message To Berlin Con-
ceding Everything

SOVIETS AGREE

Central Committee Votes
126 To 85 To Yield
To Enemy

FLEET TO BE LOST?

All Icebound And Will Fall
Into Teuton Hands
Unless Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—(By wire-
less).—A Russian official message
states that the Maximalist leaders,
Lenin and Trotsky, have sent a mes-
sage to Berlin stating the acceptance
by Russia of Germany's peace condi-
tions and also that Russia is send-
ing a delegation to Brest-Litovsk.

The Petrograd correspondent of
the Times states that a British mili-
tary order has been issued to all
British subjects of military age in
Petrograd hitherto exempted to be
ready to start for England at six
hours' notice.

Other British subjects, who are
able to go, especially women and
children, are advised to leave Russia
without delay.

Petrograd, February 24.—The
Central Executive Committee of the
Soviets agreed to the terms of peace
by 126 votes to 85. There were 26
abstentions.

The Russian fleet, including a
number of modern dreadnaughts, is
icebound at Revel and Helsinki
and it is feared that unless it is de-
stroyed it may fall into the hands
of the Germans, as the crews will
not fight.

Amsterdam, February 23.—A
message sent from Vienna yesterday
states that the Austrian Premier, Dr.
Seidler, speaking in the Lower
House, emphasised that Austria-
Hungary is not participating in the
military action of Germany against
Russia. The announcement was
cheered.

The Vienna correspondent of the
Frankfurter Zeitung explains that
Count Czernin's resolve to cede Cholm
to the Ukraine was due to his anxiety
to conclude peace and thereby keep up
the spirits of the Austrians and score
off Trotsky. These considerations
even outweighed the certainty of
alienating the support of the Poles.

A message from Berlin states
that the Reichstag has ratified the
Treaty of Peace with the Ukraine.

U-BOAT WAR DELAYED TOO LONG, SAYS TIRPITZ

German Admiral Declares Allied
Measures Impeded Effectiveness
Of Submarinism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, February 23.—Ad-
ressing a meeting of the Father-
land Party at Cologne on the 20th,
Admiral von Tirpitz said: "We
must show we are superior to Eng-
land in tenacity. The Western
Powers constitute our greatest
danger. Unhappily intensive sub-
marinism was so long delayed that
the enemy's counter-measures im-
pede its speedy effect. We shall,
however, hold out longer than Eng-
land."

Admiral von Tirpitz concluded by
declaring that the question of Bel-
gium remained the pivot of the war.

Four Chinese Taken For French Murders

As a sequel to the murder of three
French officers in the southern pro-
vinces some two years ago four Chin-
ese have been arrested in the French
Concession by French Municipal
detectives, it is reliably reported. It
is expected that more of the men im-
plicated in the murder will be appre-
hended shortly.

Japanese Agreed Action Is Necessary To Keep Germans From Far East

First Step Is To Prevent Railroads From Falling Into Their Hands, Is General Belief

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, February 25.—Public at-
tention here is now concentrated on
the necessity of safeguarding the
peace of the Far East against the
intrusion of German influence
through Siberia, even among leaders
of thought. Some persons ap-
prehend activities by German sub-
marines and aeroplanes from
Vladivostok at no distant date and
opinions are agreed on the necessity
of taking immediate steps on the
part of this country in order to
check the German menace to the
peace of this part of the world.

It is safe to surmise that the
Government is strongly impressed
with the necessity of guarding
against any misunderstanding that
Japan is taking advantage of the
new situation solely for the pro-
motion of her own interests.

Baron Motono, the Minister for
Foreign Affairs, made a speech in
the House of Peers this morning
reviewing the Russian situation, re-
capitulating the facts already pub-
lished.

After he had concluded, the
Imperial Nominee, Mr. Senshi Egi,
invited the attention of Baron
Motono to the possibility of Vladivo-
stok becoming a rendezvous for
German submarines and aeroplane.

Baron Motono replied that the
Government would not lose sight of
such a contingency.

The next interpellator, Dr.
Takahashi, formerly Chief of the
Bureau of Legislation in the Okuma
Ministry, pointed out that Japan
was the only power which possessed
the necessary means to act in this
part of the world and he asked why
the Government was hesitating when
the danger was as imminent as at present. He expressed the
opinion that Japan is now in a position
to take the initiative before it was too late but he was afraid the
Government was too concerned regarding the feelings of the
Powers.

Baron Motono replied that he was
not in a position to give any defi-
nite information on this point.

MRS. F. N. DOUBLEDAY IS DEAD IN CANTON

Wife Of Publisher And Red
Cross Worker Passes Away
During Campaign

Telegraphic word to United States
Consul-General Thomas Sammons yes-
terday told of the death in Canton of
Mrs. F. N. Doubleday of New York,
wife of the well-known publisher and
American Red Cross worker, who had
only recently arrived with her hus-
band to aid in Red Cross promotion
work in the Far East. The message
stated that Mrs. Doubleday died while
doing Red Cross work, but no fur-
ther details of the sad happening were
given.

Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday were to
have arrived in Shanghai on the
Ecuador, due March 2, to engage in
work along Red Cross lines and many
preparations had been made for their
reception and entertainment. These,
of course, will now be abandoned, as
will also the program of speaking
which Mr. Doubleday was to have
taken up. Mrs. Doubleday was to
have appeared for a talk before the
American Woman's Club here and
both she and her husband were to
have assisted in the formation of an
American Red Cross chapter in
Shanghai. It is expected, notwithstanding
his bereavement, that Mr. Doubleday
will hold several conferences here
regarding the forming of the local chapter.

Mr. Doubleday, as a special emissary
from the American Red Cross Society,
arrived in Manila on January 29 after
a stay in Japan, where he also dis-
cussed Red Cross matters. It is his
firm, that of Doubleday, Page and Co.,
which publishes the Red Cross
Magazine. His partner is Mr. Walter
Hines Page, American Ambassador
to London.

SECRET BALLOT REFUSED BY PRUSSIAN RULERS

Newspapers Express Fears Of
Popular Rising And Effect
On Troops' Morale

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Zurich, February 23.—The Berlin
newspapers appear with enormous
headlines recording the refusal of
the Constitutional Reform Com-
mittee to accept the Government's
scheme for equal, direct, secret
ballot in Prussia.

The fury of all the newspapers
voicing the views of the Left Party
is unbounded and they talk of a day
of universal mourning and fear the
people will rise against their
tyrants.

The Berliner Volks-Zeitung em-
phasises the disastrous impression
the decision will produce in the
trenches.

Rev. Hind Appointed To Fukien Bishopric

Headmaster Of High School At
Foochow Named To Succeed
Retired Church Official

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 21.—The Rev-
erend John Hind, Headmaster of
the Church Missionary Society's
High School at Foochow, has been
appointed Bishop of Fukien in suc-
cession to the Right Reverend H.
M. E. Price, who has retired.

To Raise Funds For Chinese In France

Y.M.C.A. Asking For £70,000 To
Promote Welfare Of Labor-
ers Sent 'Over There'

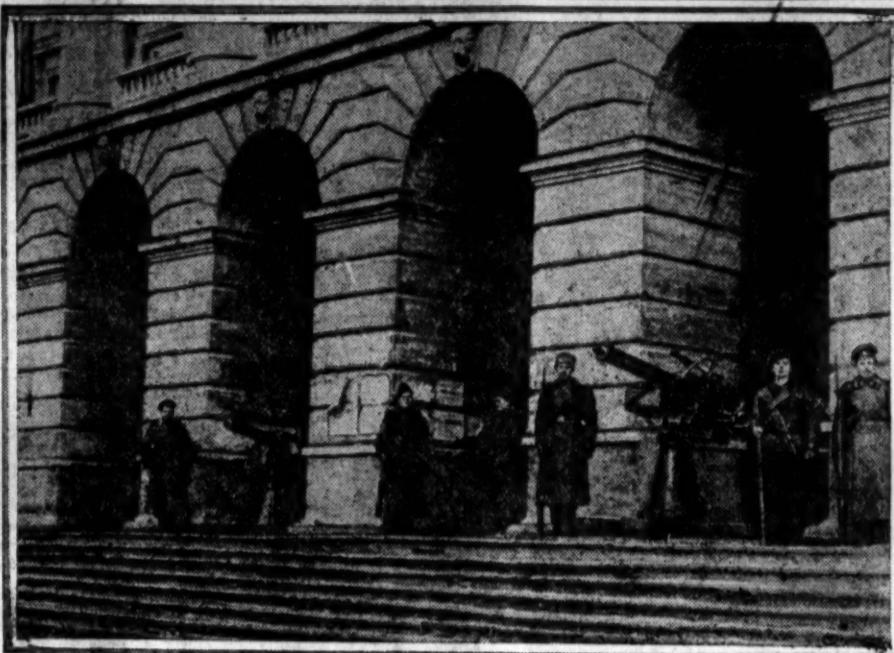
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 21.—The Young
Men's Christian Association is
making an appeal for £70,000 to be
used for the welfare of the many
thousands of Chinese laborers in
France.

The China Association has con-
tributed over £10,000.

The Weather

Cloudy but rather fine. The maxi-
mum temperature yesterday was 66.9
and the minimum 52.2, the figures for
the corresponding day last year being
49.3 and 43.7.

Bolsheviki Headquarters, Guarding Smolny Institute In Petrograd



The different uniforms worn by these Bolshevik troops gives an idea of the disruption of the Russian armies. Troops from different regiments quit the front and poured into Petrograd. In the attempt at re-organisation regiments were formed from the soldiers overrunning the city, which accounts for the different uniforms worn by the troops in the above picture. These soldiers are guarding the Bolshevik Headquarters, Smolny Institute, in Petrograd.

Donation Of Local Overseas Club Wins Gen. Haig's Thanks

Field Marshal Writes Letter
Saying Attitude Of Britons
Abroad Encourages Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—Field Mar-
shal Sir Douglas Haig, in a letter to
the Overseas Club, thanking the
Shanghai Branch for a donation of
£1,300 for hampers for the front,
says:

"This practical demonstration that
Britons overseas are prepared to
undergo great sacrifices for the com-
mon cause is most encouraging to
everyone fighting in France."

Kaiser And Emperor In Conference At Main

Chiefs Of Staff A-e Also Present
At Significant Meeting
At Headquarters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 23.—The Em-
peror Charles of Austria had a con-
ference with the Kaiser at Main
Headquarters. Marshal von Hinden-
burg, General von Ludendorff and
General von Arz, Chief of the Aus-
trio-Hungarian General Staff, attended.

Turks Reoccupying Armenian Territory

Begin Taking Over Region Cap-
tured By Russians; Now Only
Eight Miles From Trebizond

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—The Turks
are rapidly reoccupying Armenia and,
following their entry to the important
center of Erzincan, they have now
occupied Platana, only eight miles
from Trebizond.

Protect Foreign Ships, Warning From Peking

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, February 25.—The Cabinet
has issued the following order to the
Tschung and Military Commanders
along the Yangtze.

"Effective protection should by all
means be afforded to foreign steamers
plying along the Yangtze. In order to
avoid misunderstanding you are
instructed to order all your sub-
ordinates not to interfere with the
movements of foreign steamers."

GEN. HORVATH IN PEKING

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, February 25.—General Hor-
vath, Chief of the Chinese-Eastern
Railway Administration at Harbin,
has arrived in Peking.

GERARD REVEALS MORE OF KAISER'S INTRIGUE

American Ambassador Relates
How Germany Tried To
Alienate Japan And U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—The Times
publishes the first instalment of a
new book on Germany by Mr. James
W. Gerard, formerly American Am-
bassador at Berlin.

In this instalment he gives his
impressions of the Kaiser and the
workings of absolute monarchical
rule.

To illustrate the Kaiser's craft,
Mr. Gerard reveals an incident at a
New Year's reception in 1914, when
the Kaiser excited the curiosity of
other diplomats by conversing at
length with Mr. Gerard and the
Turkish Ambassador.

"What the Kaiser said to me shows
his subtlety of purpose. The Kaiser
talked to me at length about what
he called Japan's designs on the
United States. He warned me that
Mexico was full of Japanese
spies and an army of Japanese
Colonels.

"He also spoke about France,
saying that he had made every
effort to make up with France, but
the French refused to meet his over-
tures and he would not try again
to heal the breach between France
and Germany. Little did I know
then the purpose at the back of that
conversation but it is clear now that
the Emperor wished to have the
Government of the United States
persuaded through me that he was
really trying to keep Europe at
peace and that the responsibility for
what was going to happen would
be on France.

"But his reference to Japan and
the alleged hostility against us on
the part of fanciful hordes of
Japanese in Mexico made me wonder
at the time.

"There were many evidences sub-
sequent to that reception on New
Year's Day of the attempt to
alienate us from Japan. As a
climax, clarifying what the Em-
peror had in mind, came the Zimmer-
mann Note.

"Plotting and intriguing for
power and mastery, such is the
business of absolute rulers, which is
so angry concerning the sinking of
the *Marcaspio* and suggests the
withdrawal of Spanish protection of
German interests and even advocates
a rupture of diplomatic relations."

Wireless Agreement With Mitsui Rumored

Report Says Ministry Of Navy
Has Arrived At Under-
standing With Japanese Firm

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, February 25.—It is under-
stood that an agreement concerning
wireless has been concluded between
the Ministry of the Navy and Mitsui's,
but details are not available.

FIRE BREAKS OUT IN RUINS, MAKING TRAP FOR VICTIMS

Number Of Bodies Already
Taken Out Estimated
At 200

MOSTLY CHINESE

Number Of Japanese And
Few Portuguese Also
Reported Lost

TROOPS SUMMONED

Is Worst Holocaust In
Memory Of Hongkong
Inhabitants

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, February 26.—A
terrible catastrophe has just oc-
curred at the race-course. The
whole length of the Chinese stands
suddenly collapsed and hundreds of
persons were trampled to death.
Fire broke out and hundreds more
perished in the holocaust. The fire
is still burning. Troops are render-
ing assistance.

The tragedy baffles description.
The stands, which were con-
structed of bamboo and had a
thatched roof, burnt with fierce
rapidity and were reduced to ashes
in half an hour, rendering the work
of rescue extremely difficult and
dangerous. A large number of in-
cinerated bodies have been brought
out of the ruins.

First Aid By Foreign Women

The grandstand has been conver-
ted into a hospital for first aid and
the ladies of Hongkong are work-
ing heroically amid harrowing
scenes.

Some Portuguese are among the
victims.

The telephone wires have been
burnt down, and the golf-house
practically gutted.

Some civilians have been injured
while engaged in the work of rescue
and as I write a British sailor has
been brought into the grandstand unconscious.

flames consumed their victims inexorably.

The Olsens have been saved: Mr. J. Blake is seriously injured and has been taken to hospital, while Police-Sergeant Kennedy has recovered.

All motor-cars and private conveyances have been requisitioned. The mortuary is full of dead and the hospitals nearly full of injured.

Soldiers have been called out to strengthen the military cordon around the scene of the disaster. Heaps of incinerated corpses are lying among the burning embers which cannot be identified.

Among the stands which have been burned is one belonging to the Japanese Benevolent Society and it is supposed some Japanese are among the victims. Consul-General Suzuki and the Consular Staff and also the President of the Benevolent Society have visited the scene and are personally conducting investigations. Consul-General Suzuki informed Reuter's representative that he cannot say how many casualties have occurred. A rough count shows and only an approximate estimate will be possible after an investigation.

Officials Direct Rescue Work

The Governor, Sir Henry May; the Colonial Secretary, General Ventris; Colonel Ward, the Director of Public Works, and the Captain Superintendent of Police are directing the men on the scene of the catastrophe.

There are various theories concerning the origin of the disaster, one being that some Chinese started a panic with the object of robbery.

There have been 37 admissions to the Civil Hospital, one being a European, of which three have died, two from burns. No less than 11, one of whom has died, and 11 to the Tungwah Hospital. Three shroffs of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are missing.

The breeze blew on the flames, which set the Golf Club house on fire. Burning and roaring like a furnace, the Club House was completely gutted. The row of trees along the side of the road was also consumed.

The members of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and of the Royal Naval Hospital and all the services worked like Trojans. One member of the Ambulance Corps stated that two hundred incinerated corpses have already been piled up. How many more there are in the ruins it is impossible to ascertain.

The Fire Brigade is endeavoring to save the United Services and the other clubhouses.

The military have established a cordon round the scene of the holocaust.

Nothing so appalling has been seen within the memory of the inhabitants of Hongkong. Amidst scenes of grief and pleasure, the Angel of Death, with terrible suddenness, reaped his harvest under the very eyes of a multitude bent on pleasure, and subdued and overcast with gloom the multitude of spectators on the grandstand, which resembled a hospital. Ladies in holiday attire, eagerly rendered first aid to injured Europeans and Chinese men, women and children. Motor cars are hurrying to and fro, conveying the victims to the nearest hospital, but the interruption of the telephone through the wires being burnt hampers speedy communication with the city.

The Chinese stands at the Hong-

kong race course, it is learned here, were not far from proximity to the golf ground but were constructed inside the track, between it and the golf club, and extended past the three-quarter mile post.

They are temporary bamboo and mashed stands erected by Chinese or Portuguese to whom the concession is farmed out by the Golf Club according to the highest bids for the privilege. These stands are utilized by transient members of China. Conjecture here as to the probable cause of the outbreak of fire following collapse of the stands finds no explanation for it unless it might have been the result of presence of oil-stoves in the structure.

Peking Politics Today Is Perfect Chinese Puzzle

Nobody In Capital Now Knows Why Or Wherefore Of What Is Happening

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, February 23.—The political situation here is a perfect Chinese puzzle. Nobody can explain why any appointment has been made, why any appointment has been cancelled, or the why and the wherefore of anything. The most important change of the past few days has been the semi-retirement of General Wang Shih-chen from the office of Prime Minister. This took place two days ago. Nominally, indeed, it is only a sick leave, but it is understood that his locum tenens, Chien Neng-hsun, Minister of the Interior, is only holding the post for a few days until somebody else can be persuaded definitely to take it over.

In the meantime, General Wang Shih-chen, who actually holds no other office, is attending regularly to certain military affairs, so as to keep his hand in presumably, and is proving very active as a go-between. There are no candidates for the office of Prime Minister, in the usual sense of the term. Instead of there being any candidates, the President has to hawk the job all round the higher official circles, and even then nobody will take it. It is not expected that Chien Neng-hsun will finally fill the post, as he has distinctly stated that he does not want it. The President has approached two other men, Hsiung Hsi-ling and Tien Wen-lieh, both of whom have begged to be excused, the former because he says he is too busy with problems of flood relief and the latter because he has no political experience.

Premier To Come From South?

If there could be a settlement between north and south, Hsiung Hsi-ling, who has previously held the office of Prime Minister, would be an excellent occupant of the post, for he is modern in his ideas, a thoroughly good business man, and has the knack of getting on with all who have to do business with him. There are rumors that some "person now in the south" will shortly accept the post; but unless parliament returns such a person, who, although his designation is intentionally vague, is understood to be one of the Southern leaders, would be most unlikely either to be offered or to accept the post.

The possibility of a convocation of parliament is now being seriously discussed. As was suggested in this correspondence several days ago, the revised parliamentary law are not greatly revised after all. There is no real change in principle. The main change is that the number of members of parliament is greatly reduced, and at the same time the qualifications for membership of the senate are in some respects stiffened, but in others broadened. Under the old parliamentary law there were 598 members of the House of Representatives and 274 members of the Senate; under the new law there would be 370 Representatives and 176 Senators. Under the old law,

the property qualification for a senator was \$500, under the new law it would be \$1,000.

Under the old law, parliament could prolong its ordinary session of four months to any length it liked. Under the new law it may only extend its session for two months.

This is a somewhat important point, as it leaves parliament practically out of office for six months of the year, and the new law does not make provision for the continual session in

Peking of what may be called a watch committee of Parliament, whose business it should be to keep an eye on the doings of the Government and make strong protest whenever the Government acted unconstitutionally.

Such a Committee was not provided for by the old Parliament Law, but it was provided for in the draft constitution under consideration when parliament was dismissed.

Aimed To Placate South

It is generally considered that the parliament law has been modified only in a limited number of points in order to placate the south. It is contended that by making very few alterations in the law the Government can offer the south virtually what it wants, the old parliament law, though theoretically it is not the same; and the south can accept what is considerably more than half a loaf, in fact it is almost a complete loaf, though it is not the same loaf.

The south in accepting this revised law would get the substance and forego the shadow, though to do so would be to abandon some nice points of principle. No great enthusiasm has been displayed over the new law, probably because it was not drastically enough revised to suit the Northern extremists, but the changes on the whole are such as would command themselves to an impartial mind, and they are such as many outside observers have suggested.

With the sacrifice of a few minutes of principle, and also of the demand for the restoration of the old parliament, it is felt that the south could well accept what has been offered. If such acceptance were forthcoming the new elections would take place at once, parliament would be in session by the end of July, and the presidential and vice-presidential elections could then take place forthwith.

Japanese Active In Mediterranean Sea

Tokio Gets Reports Of Fleet Successes In Repulsing U-Boat Attacks

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, February 25.—Official—The Japanese squadron in the Mediterranean is engaged in guarding a portion of that sea which is frequented by enemy submarines. The

enemy has attempted several attacks but each time it is believed that our counter-attacks were efficacious and we sank them.

Shipping Inadequate For Cotton Industry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—At the monthly conference of cotton employers, and operatives and Lancashire members of the House of Commons, it was reported that the understanding to allow cotton imports sufficient to supply 60 per cent of the spindles has been carried out up to the present but the shipping of exports is inadequate and the stocks of the manufacturers are accumulating.

NEW SALT COMMISSIONER

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, February 26.—The Salt Commissioner, Ting Mi-yang, who was appointed by the Central Government, has been removed by the Civic Governor, Mu Ying-hsien. Senator Li Mow-chi has been appointed acting Salt Commissioner.

Yunnan and Kweichow have responded to the request made by the Canton Military Government to appropriate funds for the regular meeting of the National Assembly.

During the past few weeks our aviators observed that the Austrian forces on the Piave were thinning and moving towards Trent, but the reinforcement of the weakened forces has begun, fresh troops continually arriving from the Russian and Rumanian fronts and crowding the lines of communication in the Friuli district.

Much useful work has been done at Versailles. M. Clemenceau's paper, Homme Libre, says that Cadorna made an excellent impression. His evident competence and the lucidity of his ideas and words gave great weight to his suggestions.

NEW TEUTON OFFENSIVE IS AWAITED BY ITALY

Central Powers Close Swiss Frontier, Indicating Troops Are Being Moved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 23.—Reuter's Agency has received the following telegram, dated Rome, February 21, from an authoritative Italian source:

The Central Powers have again closed the Swiss frontier. As on previous occasions this should indicate an intention of transposing new troops to the Italian front for the renewal of the offensive.

After the last offensive against Italy there was a crisis in the Austrian high command. General Borevich left the lower Piave to replace the Archduke Eugen. Later, it appeared that he would be replaced in his turn, but a few days ago at a meeting presided over by the Emperor he was confirmed in the supreme command on the Italian front.

It would seem that he is preparing a spring offensive between Lake Garda and Astico, where movements of troops could be observed and active preparations manifested until a few days ago. Between Mount Grappa and the Piave all is calm. General Kirchbach, newly established at Udine, has assumed command of the enemy divisions between Montello and the sea, having under him General Wurms and Henriquez.

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"Now is the time to correct the unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance"

President Wilson

Any man or woman who looks beyond the needs of the day must come to the conclusion that a saving, conserving policy is the only safe one to pursue.

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WORLD'S DUTY IS TO FREE GERMANY

Dr. Duncan Of Yale Says Breaking Of Power Is Only Alternative

MILITARISM MUST GO

German Empire On Prussian Basis Is Perpetual Menace To World

An article so "pat" that it seems entirely to clear up the German militaristic viewpoint, was published by the New York Times on January 16, from the pen of Dr. George M. Duncan, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Yale University, the article follows:

"A quarter of a century ago the late Professor Paulsen of Berlin, speaking of occurrences that have tended to change historical values, (cf. his "Introduction to Philosophy," English translation, p. 318,) exclaimed: 'Think of the Renaissance, the Reformation, the French Revolution, . . . and the German Empire on a Prussian basis!' That last phrase, 'the German Empire on a Prussian basis' accurately designates the source of the present world cataclysm and names the evil that must be eradicated before either Germany or the world at large can know lasting peace."

The difference between a mere empire, even an autocratic empire like the Russia of Tsar Nicholas, and an 'empire on a Prussian basis,' is momentous. America and the Allies are not fighting a mere German Empire, but the German Empire on a Prussian basis.' Were that fact and what it means kept steadily in mind, no intelligent man could be a pacifist or entertain for a moment any position looking toward a peace remotely resembling that proposed by the present German rulers. The history of Prussia, her governmental system in theory and in practice, the teaching of her scholars and of her writers on the philosophy of the State, and the reiterated declarations of her publicists and spokesmen in all walks of life but echo the declaration dinned into my ears in my student days in Berlin a third of a century ago—Prussia is a military State. And what is a military State? A military State is a State the avowed primary purpose of which is to wage aggressive war; it is a State in which militarism is supreme and all other functions of the State are subservient to the military. The German Empire on Prussian basis is such a State. That is the tremendous fact that Paulsen named.

A Perpetual Menace

"Now such a State is a perpetual menace to its neighbors and to every other nation on the face of the earth, large or small. The Kaiser's constant threat of the mailed fist, shining armor, and gleaming sword, and the record of Germany's diplomacy and intrigue in every quarter of the globe abundantly reveal this. Take as a single illustration Germany's treatment of the United States in the Dewey incident at Manila, the 'Zenexiles' incident, the threat to Gerard, the attempt to embroil us with Japan, and her numberless other acts menacing our peace.

"If, therefore, the nations would end war, there must be an end to this standing menace of war—the German Empire on a Prussian basis. If they would have enduring peace they must remove this perpetual obstacle to peace. If they do not wish the world to become permanently an armed camp, and saddle upon themselves, in self-defense, a militarism that will match Germany's, they must carry on the war, regardless of its cost in blood and treasure, until the German Empire on a Prussian basis ceases to exist by becoming either free or powerless. Mr. Balfour's phrase, 'a Germany, free or powerless,' states the only possible alternatives.

Wilson Reiterates It

"All statements of war aims are beside the mark that do not put this as the fundamental and irrevocable aim. It is to the enduring credit of President Wilson that in no important utterance on the war since we entered it has failed to name this aim. In his address to the Congress in April, in his message to Russia (May 26), in his Flag Day address, (June 14,) in his reply to the Pope, (August 27,) in his Buffalo Labor Convention address, (November 12,) in his message to the Congress, (December 4,) and in his recent address to the same body, (January 8,) it will be found. Its best statement is in the reply to the Pope:

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government, which . . . now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world."

"Mr. Asquith and Lloyd George have not failed to emphasise the same aim, and every responsible spokesman of France and of Italy has done likewise. What the common citizen should do is to back his spokesman by keeping this fundamental aim constantly in mind and perpetually reiterating it: 'The German Empire on a Prussian basis is a menace to the world and must cease to exist; Germany must become free or powerless; German militarism must be discredited and disdained for all time.'

"And it goes without saying that if the German people will not or cannot wrest the power of the State from the military autocracy, subordinate the military and the war-making power to the civil, and establish a Government genuinely responsible to the German people, Germany must be so crippled from without that her militarism and military autocracy will be forever defeated and rendered powerless for further harm. I repeat, there can be no enduring peace with the German Empire on a Prussian basis."

The Bible Must Be Read With 'Suspicious Discrimination' These Days

Not the letter, but the spirit; for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.—2 Corinthians, iii, 6.

The Church, declares a writer (W.G.) in The Christian Work, is responsible for guiding the thoughts of men. And it is because the Church has fallen short of the ideals implied in this responsibility that war is in the world today. It is a fundamental assumption of the nations that "every nation is a law unto itself." Out of this assumption have developed others, equally at variance with the precepts of Christianity. And these assumptions the churches have, "sometimes tacitly, sometimes openly, admitted as valid and justifiable."

The Bible has been quoted in an effort to back up this tenderness toward principles upon which, in the opinion of this writer, militarism is reared—principles which set themselves in direct opposition to Christ's fundamental precept: "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

The worst of the situation, in his opinion, is that the churches, by way of justifying this defiance of the philosophy of Christ, have appealed directly to the Bible. "Their fundamental thesis has been that the Bible, in all its parts, is the infallible word of God, and that whatever the Bible anywhere enjoins or permits must be accepted as in accordance with the divine will." It is easy, he finds, on such a basis as this, "by explicit quotations from the Bible to justify all these dogmas of militaristic nationalism and all the cruelties and atrocities which grow out of them."

If, it is argued, all portions of the Bible are equally inspired, and if everything approved in the Bible (especially in the Old Testament) is lawful for Christians, then it would be impossible consistently to condemn anything that the Germans have done in this war as wrong. Then the editorial, after sketching these points, pursues its theme as follows:

"Now the manner in which the churches have treated the Bible has enabled and encouraged ignorant and superstitious and anti-Christian elements in the population to use it in defence and justification of war. Those who believe the Bible to be an infallible inspired book have no difficulty whatever in supporting the nations in their anti-Christian policies. For the Bible is, of course, a collection of books which represent a good many phases of religious development. It contains a very interesting and instructive documentary record of the growth of religious ideas and ideals among the Hebrew people, beginning with them in the crude and semi-savage stages of their history and reflecting their changing conceptions of the deities they worshipped and their relations to them and to one another. In fact, the record makes it plain that they believed that every nation had a god of its own; that the god of every nation was its champion in its conflicts with the other peoples. These nations, led by their respective gods, were always at war with one another, and if the Bible is held to be an infallible book we find in it plenty of justification for war."

The vast majority of readers of the Bible are, of course, wholly uncritical; they accept those parts which chime with their ideas or predilections, and set aside the rest. They are assured that it is all infallible and that authorizes them to claim infallibility for the texts and propositions which serve their purposes.

In fact, it has always been true that when nations go to war they immediately confine their devotional reading mainly to the Old Testament. All those whose trade is war and who cannot be ignorant of the real character of the book they are using, often presume upon the ignorance of the multitude and find in the paganism of this ancient literature the authorization of war.

"This fast-and-loose method of dealing with the Bible has had much to do with the perpetuation of militaristic nationalism. It has kept the minds of men confused with respect to the real nature of this book; it has helped to bind upon the

Church a blinding superstition which has been the cause of much hatred and cruelty. The murder of Servetus by Calvin was defended by quotations from commands of God to exterminate the Canaanites; the burning of hundreds of thousands of innocent women in the Middle Ages on the charge of witchcraft was justified by an explicit Biblical command; and there has never been a war so brutal that abundant sanction could not be found in the Old Testament for its atrocities.

"Thus, the Bible has been used by the Church to darken the minds and foment the hatreds and suspicions of men in such a way as to keep alive and perpetuate the militaristic nationalism which is the immediate cause of war. It is the fault, the crime, of the Church that the Bible has been used in this way—that it is used in this way all over the world today. For we suppose that not one in ten of the people in the Protestant Evangelical churches or Sunday schools of America today know the truth about the Bible.

"I would do the people no harm to know the truth about the Bible. It might do them a great deal of good. It would be instructive and useful to show them what strange and half savage ideas people used to have about God and His kingdom, and how little by little, they have been led away from these ideas and up to a higher morality and a purer spiritual faith. The Bible will show them all that, if you will only tell the truth about the Bible. But if you give it to them as an absolutely inerrant book historically, ethically, religiously, it is about the most dangerous book you can put into their hands."

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 21—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states:

The market is dull and there has been slight further fall in price. Shanghai Exchange is disposed to be steady.

It is reported from Washington that the United States will furnish Mexico with £1,000,000 in gold before April in return for Mexico removing the restrictions on the export of silver. In this event supplies are likely to become more plentiful as the year advances.

The silver holding of the Indian Treasury is the lowest since November 11, 1913.

One of the first considerations in the design of a central station, he said, is the number and size of its units. This question depends on local conditions which, both present and future, require to be very carefully considered so as to obtain as even a load current as possible. He went into some detail regarding the power factor and its influence on the capacity of the plant, including the reserve capacity which, in the past, was often the overload capacity of the units; but the present day tendency is for manufacturers to design machines for a given rating without



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Lessons Drawn For China In Its Electricity System

The importance of China's profiting by the mistakes of other nations in the upbuilding of its electricity system and the need of foresight in standardising voltage and frequency with the view to future connecting up of the country's various systems, was emphasised in paper read before the Engineering Society of China by Mr. W. J. Williams yesterday. The meeting was held in the Royal Asiatic Society rooms and the topic of Mr. Williams' paper was "Some Notes on Electricity Supply for China."

The speaker said that it is now generally admitted that an electricity supply undertaking forms one of the most important factors in the life and prosperity of a community, not only as a service but as an important commercial asset. The development of electricity supply undertakings in China has hardly begun and it is difficult to realise the enormous possibilities which await the future of this vast country. He referred to the work started by the Electricity Standardisation Committee formed by the Engineering Society of China and said that too much importance cannot be attached to this work which, unfortunately, has had to be left in abeyance due to the war.

Mr. Williams commenced by surveying the present condition of central station practice so as to judge the possibilities of the future. The two factors which tend to govern central station practice more than others are the cost of fuel and the necessity of centralisation of power supply. He pointed out the importance of a central station taking advantage of improvements if it is to continue to maintain its importance and usefulness to the community. Shanghai was given as an example as there is no doubt whatever that had it not been for its electricity supply undertaking there would not have been such development in its industry; so what has been done here can be done in other parts of China, provided that strict supervision and management, to develop the supply on proper lines, is secured.

The speaker suggested for an undeveloped country that plants might be classified as small, those under 500 kilowatts; moderate, those between 500 and 5,000 kilowatts; large, those between 5,000 and 50,000 kilowatts; and extra large, those plants above 50,000 kilowatts capacity.

One of the first considerations in the design of a central station, he said, is the number and size of its units. This question depends on local conditions which, both present and future, require to be very carefully considered so as to obtain as even a load current as possible. He went into some detail regarding the power factor and its influence on the capacity of the plant, including the reserve capacity which, in the past, was often the overload capacity of the units; but the present day tendency is for manufacturers to design machines for a given rating without

considering the question of overload. It is frequently more difficult to arrive at a satisfactory solution of conditions in a small plant than in a large one. As an example the speaker cited a case in which the plant is designed for continuous current, whereas alternating would have been more suitable. In a great many cases where continuous current has been adopted it has been found necessary to change to alternating, which has not only resulted in scrapping the plant equipment, but also that of the consumer. The question as to the most economical size of the units, according to the requirements of the plant, was then discussed and the importance of leaving this point for the engineer who is responsible for the undertaking to decide, as there are many factors to be considered which a layman cannot be expected to understand.

An undeveloped country like

China it is of the greatest importance that stations be so designed that interlinking of systems at some future date is possible and this is where the importance of the Standardisation Committee comes in. Just as standardisation of railway gauge forms an important matter in railway work, so standardisation of voltage and frequency should be aimed at, so that the multiplicity of voltages and frequencies met with in other countries is obviated, and China in this respect should benefit by the other nations' mistakes.

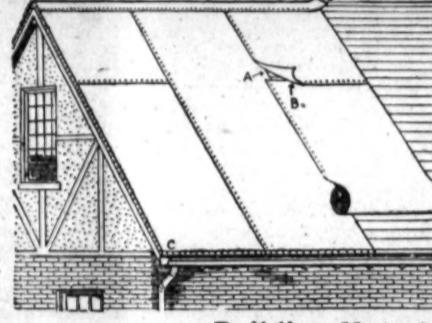
Mr. Williams then discussed the question of voltage and made some suggestions, after which, the selection of a suitable site for the station with due regard to water and fuel supply was considered. Regarding the question of fuel, he said that this problem would be more easily solved if the Chinese would only set their minds on the development of the natural resources of their country. In conclusion, the Shanghai Municipal Council's undertaking was given as a fair example of a modern, up-to-date electrical undertaking and one which is now rapidly approaching the class of extra large power stations.

Washington's Birthday Observed In Hangchow

China Press Correspondence
Hangchow, February 22.—The American community met in full force last night in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Laselle to celebrate Washington's Birthday. The singing of the latest camp songs from home and knitting were the rival attractions of the evening. Delicious refreshments were served. The meeting was also the occasion of the fortnightly gathering of the Hangchow Branch of the American War Relief Association. It was announced by Mrs. R. J. McMullen, treasurer, that a boy had just been forwarded to headquarters representing the handwork of the members. It included sixteen pairs of bed socks, seventeen bed jackets, five pairs of pajamas, six pairs of woolen socks, four knitted scarfs and eleven sweaters.

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SOCIALIST CONFEREES APPROACH AGREEMENT

Make Progress In Difficult Problems; Strengthen Paragraph To Restore Alsace-Lorraine

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 22.—It is stated that the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference is approaching an agreement on its War Aims Memorandum. It has endorsed, practically without change, the proposals concerning the League of Nations and economic relations contained in the British Trade Union Memorandum, made progress in the more difficult subject of territorial adjustments, and revised and strengthened the paragraph relating to Alsace-Lorraine in the direction of claiming the restitution of the provinces to France.

The Italian Socialists' delegates attended yesterday and submitted a memorandum in favor of the League of Nations and declaring that the breakup of Austria-Hungary is indispensable to peace.

A French amendment to the British memorandum which the Inter-Allied Conference adopted declares that as Germany, by her declaration of war in 1914, deliberately broke the Treaty of Frankfort, it will be open to the League of Nations to reconsider the whole question of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Conference further declared that the future of German colonies in the Tropics must be left in the hands of the League of Nations, due regard being paid to the wishes of the people in the neighboring British Commonwealths.

Presiding at the luncheon given to the delegates of the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference, Mr. Arthur Henderson stated that the conference in substance had accepted the War Aims Memorandum drawn up by the British Labor party, including the independence of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro, and basing other territorial changes mainly on justice and right. Their aims constituted the irreducible minimum. They ridicule the so-called foolish talk that British labor is going to negotiate with an olive-branch in their hands while the enemy is fully armed.

Paris, February 24.—At the last meeting, held yesterday in London, the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference adopted, on the question of Alsace-Lorraine, the decision which had been passed by the French Socialist Preparatory Conference held in Paris a week ago.

The resolution of the Inter-Allied Conference is thus worded:

"The Conference declares that the problem of Alsace-Lorraine is not a territorial one but one of justice and therefore it is an international problem, the solution of which is essential if peace is to be just and durable."

The Treaty of Frankfort at the same time mutilated France and violated the right of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine to settle their own fate, which right they have claimed repeatedly. A treaty of peace acknowledging that Germany, through her declaration of war in 1914, thus broke the Treaty of Frankfort, will cancel all the gains obtained by her brutal conquest and violence against their populations."

British Repulse Raid And Take Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 24.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

As the result of an unsuccessful raid made by the enemy at Broodseinde, we took fifteen prisoners, including an officer, besides killing several of the raiders.

We repulsed raids against two of our posts at the Ypres-Comines Canal without a casualty.

The hostile artillery has been active, particularly in the vicinity of the Souchez River and southeastward of Armentieres.

On Saturday we bombed three aerodromes in the Lys Valley. All our machines returned.

The Art Of Camouflage



Our fighting men are rapidly becoming proficient in the art of camouflage. These photos illustrate a remarkable example of making things appear to be something else. The picture on the left shows a sniper donning his disguise of burlap; on the right he is shown completely disguised. When lying prone in tall grass the sniper is practically invisible.

PLAQUE SITUATION AT PENGPU IS UNCHANGED

No More Cases Reported But Precautions Are Being Taken

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, February 25.—No further cases of plague have been reported from Pengpu.

Although no cases of plague have been reported officially at Kalgan, private reports state that plague has appeared in that city, having been brought by carters who braved the guards to permit them to pass.

Reports from Kansu state that the plague is spreading westwards and has reached Sandoha, northward of Ninghsiafu. A Belgian priest died from it and three others have been infected.

Regarding the Pengpu outbreak of plague, local officials of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway state that they are informed that the situation along the lines is at present more favorable.

It is stated that the local officials have advised the plague commissioners of the importance of establishing an isolation camp at Pengpu and that every move has been taken to prevent the possibility of infected passengers passing through to the uninfected areas.

Numerous local stations on the Tientsin-Pukow line are said to have been closed to traffic and the most dangerous branch line going into the affected district has been shut off.

The danger of infected cases passing through and getting into the lower Yangtze Valley district is realised and every precaution is being taken to prevent any such occurrence.

A Tsinanfu telegram last night stated that as a result of the appearance of plague cases in Anhui, the provincial authorities have requested foreign doctors, including American, English and Japanese medical experts to organise for the prevention of the spreading of the plague into the province of Shantung.

At the initial meeting of the doctors yesterday, it was decided to establish quarantine stations in all the important cities throughout the province.

Quarantine work will begin immediately at the Tsinanfu railway station.

China Press Correspondence

Kalgan, February 21.—The quarantine station here is ready to receive plague patients. Dr. L. S. Morgan of Halchow, Ku., is here to take charge of the plague prevention work in connection with the opening of the railway. The place is quiet and even if plague should reach here

as the dark days arrive better illumination becomes a necessity, lamps in use have blackened, give less light and consume more current.

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Dance And Supper To Aid Palestine Restoration Fund

The fancy dress ball and supper arranged by the Committee of the Oheil Molise Synagogue for the benefit of the Palestine Restoration Fund and for local charity will be held at the Astor House tonight.

Tickets, which are \$3, including supper, may be had at the Astor House, where table reservations may also be made.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

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13, Etchimadzine, Hotel Kale Charitwu

14, Keijo, Nyc 321 Avenue Joffre

16, Kobe, Kurgo Care Towakoshi

18, Yokkaichi, Ohosei at Elkogo Nanshi Mokagai Yoseiri

21, Peking, Philip Deane Astor House

21, Yokohama, Mrs. Roelofs Steamer Empress of Japan

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23, Nagasaki, RP5 Suenaga-ku c/o Kogavoshi 46

Fushobashinkori

25, Nagasaki, Suyenagisaku Bushoro Shinkori

46 Kogavoshi

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Date From Address

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23, Manila, Nesto Shanghai

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Mr. John Peel, Domino, Johnstone.. 1

Mr. John Peel, Doubtful, Johnstone.. 2

Mr. John Peel, Doubtful, Johnstone.. 3

Second Day's Program

1.—The Jockey Cup.—One round.

2.—The Exchange Plate.—From the

two miles post, once round and in.

Mr. John Peel, Sandy, Johnstone.. 1

Mr. Paul, Attraction Dahlia (late Herolin), Vida .. 1

Mr. George Sand, Merryland, Ezra.. 2

Mr. Dryasdust, Andrew, McBain.. 3

Time 2.07 1-5.

3.—The Professional Cup.—One mile.

Mr. Paul, Attraction Dahlia (late Herolin), Vida .. 1

Mr. John Peel, Sandy, Johnstone.. 2

Mr. George Sand, Merryland, Ezra.. 3

Time 2.19.

4.—The Hongkong Derby.—One mile

and a half.

Sir Ellis Kadore, Tytan Chief, Knoll .. 1

Mr. John Peel, Domino, Johnstone.. 2

Sir Paul, Bantam Dahlia, Vida .. 3

Time 3.12 4-5.

5.—The Racing Stakes—Seven fur-

longs.

Mr. George Sand, Bubblesland, Ezra.. 1

Mr. Henry Humphreys, Rock Mouse, Knoll .. 2

Mr. John Peel, Doubtful, Johnstone.. 3

Time 1.51 2-5.

Second Day's Program

1.—The Jockey Cup.—One round.

2.—The Exchange Plate.—From the

two miles post, once round and in.

Mr. John Peel, Sandy, Johnstone.. 1

Mr. Paul, Attraction Dahlia (late Herolin), Vida .. 1

Mr. John Peel, Doubtful, Johnstone.. 2

Mr. George Sand, Merryland, Ezra.. 3

Time 2.43 2-5.

3.—The Hongkong Derby.—One mile

and a half.

Sir Ellis Kadore, Tytan Chief, Knoll .. 1

Mr. John Peel, Domino, Johnstone.. 2

Sir Paul, Bantam Dahlia, Vida .. 3

Time 3.12 4-5.

4.—The Subscription Griffins, Chal-

lenge Cup.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Goahhead, Snuffbox, Sedgwick.. 1

Mr. John Peel, Doubtful, Johnstone.. 2

Mr. Henry Humphreys, Rock Mouse, Knoll .. 3

Time 2.42 3-5.

5.—The Jockey Cup.—One round.

BRITISH AND ARABS JOIN ON BANKS OF THE JORDAN

Dead Sea Controlled Since Capture Of Jericho By Gen. Allenby

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 22.—Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that much importance is attached to the arrival of the British on the banks of the Jordan, which will greatly help in establishing touch with the Arabs, thereby greatly encouraging our Allies who have fought a long tough fight against overwhelming numbers.

General Sir Edmund Allenby's position is now well defined. His right flank rests on the Dead Sea and his left on the Mediterranean, hence a frontal attack alone is possible for the enemy.

We control the Dead Sea, have access to the rich country on the eastern sides and menace the railway to Damascus.

Ahead we have easier country and better roads.

New Frawley Play

The first change of program by the Frawley Company will come tonight at the Lyceum Theater, when "It Pays To Advertise" will be put on. This is one of the clever Cohan and Harris productions. The second performance of "The House of Glass" was given last night.

Hongkong Race Meets

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, February 26.—The results in the last six races of the first day's program follow:

5.—The Challenge Cup.—One mile

and three quarters.

Mr. George Sand, Royaland, Ezra.. 1

Sir Ellis Kadore, Kalgan Chief, Knoll .. 2

Mr. Adameric, Xmas Light, Moller.. 3

Time 8.48 4-5.

6.—The Trial Plate.—From the two miles post, once round and in.

Mr. John Peel, Domino, Johnstone.. 1

Mr. John Peel, Doubtful

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EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers**WEATHER**Cloudy but rather fine weather. Strong
Northerly winds along the whole
coast.**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 27, 1918

By Grace Of Allied PolicyBy H. N. Brailsford
(Noted English Economist and Pub-
lisher in *The New Republic*)

THE progress of mechanical invention has made the world one society: the evolution of men's minds has meanwhile fitted us to achieve happiness, certainly in a village community, possibly in a compact national state. Our bodies have annihilated space and acquired powers of locomotion and perception which remove us as far from the biped man as he is removed from the jelly fish: our social intelligence lags by some centuries behind this material evolution. We move, see, hear and act like a new species of world-ranging supermen: we think on the old provincial and national plane. The slow pace of our mental adaptation, the veriginous speed of our material expansion—these are the two terms which explain the world tragedy of this war. Of this truism Russia is the most disturbing illustration. A military alliance links us physically to her, like alpinists tied over the same chasm by the same rope: the telegraph enables us, as it were, to see the outward show of what happens within her borders: finance gives to large numbers of our investors, bankers and capitalists, an intimate concern in all that she suffers and does. With all this, our press has reflected since last March a nearly total failure to understand the working of the Russian mind, and diplomacy was no better equipped. On her side, the incapacity of the revolutionary mass to grasp the intricacy of the world process is no less painfully obvious. These Russian Socialists, quickwitted, sensitive, sincere, idealistic, might make an earthly paradise of a village commune: they have had to steer an empire amid a world war. Misunderstanding has led to the common results of anger and suspicion on both sides: it is going to lead us into worse tragedies yet, unless some of us can achieve the feat of divination.

The problem of accounting for the Bolshevik revolution is something more intricate than an explanation of the Bolshevik themselves. What we have to explain is not why they rose in revolt, but why they achieved success. They have acted after their kind and according to definition. For ten years they have stood apart from the other Russian Socialist parties and factions cultivating in their isolation an unbending, doctrinaire, revolutionary creed. Their aim was always an instantaneous, catastrophic, social revolution. A political revolution, which substituted a republic for an autocracy, was for them merely a stimulus, an index to what might be achieved. Their internationalism amounted to color-blindness: they see and admit no differences among the warring capitalistic governments. They had always opposed any co-operation with middle-class elements. They had always advocated the dictatorship of the wage-earning proletariat. For this creed they had faced Siberia, exile, and the Tsar's "necktie." One need not pause to ask why they acted on it this November. Englishmen fail to understand, only because we have grown into the belief that socialist necessarily resembles Mr. Shaw or Mr. Sidney Webb. In our bewilderment we ascribe these vagaries to German gold. German gold might explain why Lenin and Trotsky do things which are inconvenient to us today: it can not explain why for many a long year they had been doing things highly dangerous to themselves. If it should turn out (there is no proof of it) that the party has used German money, I should still contend that in its exalted fanaticism it was ready to use any means to its own end. Like Mirabeau it would say that it took money, but did not sell itself. I once met Lenin some ten years ago: no one could fail to perceive the unbending, self-moving, self-generated fanaticism of the man.

What we have to explain is not why Lenin acted, but why Lenin succeeded. In the early phases of the Russian revolution, the Bolsheviks were merely the outer fringe of its main body. None of

its prestige belonged to them. Their leaders were in exile when it happened. Moderates like Tchadzoff and Kerensky reaped the first glory of its achievements: the real hero was the nameless crowd of the garrison and factories of Petrograd. The soviets (councils of workers' and soldiers' delegates) elected in these early days, and periodically re-elected, contained only a harmless percentage of Bolsheviks.

The dominant majority was drawn from the various Socialist parties, which are content to follow an evolutionary strategy, which admits some distinction between allies and enemies, and are prepared to co-operate with Liberals. The overwhelming change in public opinion came in autumn, when the Bolsheviks became suddenly a majority in the workmen's soviets—not merely in Petrograd and Moscow, but in most of the larger towns of Central Russia. The Moderate Socialists held their own only in the non-Russian areas of the west and south. That is one measure of the veering of opinion. There is another. After the Korniloff adventure, Kerensky set up a provisional parliament, to which all the parties soviets and municipalities sent delegates. It was to bridge the interval before the elected Constituent Assembly could meet. The voting power assigned to each element could only be arbitrarily fixed: Kerensky's critics said that this chamber was "packed." None the less this chamber was so little satisfied with the Moderate conduct of affairs, that it gave Kerensky a vote of confidence which was really a defeat. He scored against a Bolshevik motion, out of four hundred votes, a majority of less than twenty, while more than twenty members abstained. On the eve of their coup the Bolsheviks had unquestionably the urban masses and the active main body of the revolution behind them.

The Russian masses are not academic thinkers, and we may safely assume that they care nothing at all for Lenin's tall super-structure of Marxist logic. The veering of opinion from Moderates to Extremists was due to one simple fact. The Moderates had failed to give the masses peace and bread. One need not pause to inquire whether better organisation might have provided bread without peace. In an advanced modern industrial state one may improvise an organisation which will make war physically endurable for the masses. In a country which had at the best of times only the most slovenly and rudimentary organisation, without either a feudal system or a numerous middle class, the task, amid war and revolution, is impossible. The starvation, the depreciation of currency, the fabulous rise of prices, the breakdown of railways, had all become well-nigh intolerable before the revolution. They were its cause. The aged locomotives, incapable of repair, were dropping out of use by hundreds each month, and in the villages there was a dearth even of spades and ploughs.

With most of the ports closed, and others congested, no help from American or British experts could have done more than touch the general collapse in one or two departments. Organisation implies a long experience of associated work in schools, factories and business, and this Russia lacked. Bread and peace had come to be synonymous terms. The only hope of feeding the towns lay in reducing, if not actually demobilising, the devouring army at the front. Kerensky had already released one class. His war minister, Verkhovsky, proposed to demobilise a third of the army. We have learned since his fall that Kerensky was about to adopt an even more drastic expedient. He intended to release all unwilling conscripts, retaining at the front and under arms only those regiments which volunteered for continued service. That fact reveals with startling clearness how large a measure of agreement over facts there was between Kerensky and the Bolsheviks. Both knew that Russia was "worn-out." Both realised that the army was incapable, as a whole, of any positive contribution to the war. Both knew that it was impossible this winter to feed a great army at the front, and at the same time to find bread, fuel, clothing and boots for the masses in the towns. They differed, not in their reading of the facts and their perception of Russia's dire need, but solely in this, that Kerensky and the Moderates retained a sense of loyalty to the Allies. They did not want to break with the western democracies, and, at terrible sacrifices to themselves, they were willing to keep at the front a force which would compel the Austro-Germans to man their long eastern front.

In this passionate dramatic contest, through eight months of crisis between Moderates and Extremists, the Allied governments were the absent third. State the problem, if you please, in the narrowest terms of momentary self-interest. The task for us was to keep Russia at least passively within the Alliance. The penalty, if she should go out, is not merely that the Austro-Germans regain the free use of one hundred and twenty divisions from the eastern front, it is that the "siege" and the economic encirclement of the Alliance ceases on the eastern front. Here was a great stake to play for; it had to be won by political sagacity. Kerensky, facing a growing crowd, first of critics and then of rebels, who grew desperate as winter added the peril of cold to the peril of hunger, had just one card to play. He could appeal only to the sentiment of loyalty, and to the instinctive sympathy which newly liberated Russia felt for the older democracies of the west. While everything turned on this delicate sentimental factor, policy, chance or sheer ignorance spoilt our prospects at every turn. The more powerful newspapers in England and France were at first cold and then hostile to the revolution. The papers which were friendly, like the London Nation, were excluded from the mail-bags, and might not be quoted in telegrams.

When Russia, not merely because she honestly hated imperialism, but still more because she wished to shorten the war, gave up her admitted claim to Constantinople, and appealed to the Allies in their turn to drop all similar aims, the response was lacking. Each Ally made reservations and distinctions, and even the American Note was too vague to be helpful. I need not dwell upon the vote placed on the Stockholm Conference. One must have been in touch, as I was, at the critical moment, with delegates of the soviet, to realise what that meant. Stockholm was the Moderate expedient. The Bolsheviks were from the first opposed to it, and treated it with scepticism and disdain. When it failed, they turned round on the Moderates, with the inevitable and unanswerable "We told you so." They predicted from the first that Russia would fail to move the western Allies, and that if a mixed Socialist-Liberal coalition remained in power, it would be dragged, protesting but impotent, into a never-ending "Imperialist" war. The whole trend of events, and nearly every official utterance from London, Paris, and, may I add, from Washington, confirmed these Russian Socialists in their sense of isolation. Kerensky's offensive, undertaken in deference to Allied opinion, brought its dismal sequel of retreat. After Korniloff's coup, which the British and French press welcomed with delight, no Russian could retain any illusions about Kerensky's ability to influence his Allies.

All the while, a steady current of anxious criticism turned on the financial aspects of the Alliance. Russia inevitably was failing ever more deeply into foreign debt. She had all become well-nigh intolerable before the revolution. They were its cause. The aged locomotives, incapable of repair, were dropping out of use by hundreds each month, and in the villages there was a dearth even of spades and ploughs.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE

II.—Why By Federal Amendment?

By Frederic J. Haskin

"We want suffrage by federal amendment." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, told the House Committee on Woman Suffrage recently, "Because it is the most direct method."

Many persons do not understand why suffrage should be granted to women by federal amendment. They believe it is a matter to be decided wholly by the states. Since this view is held by many people who do not oppose the principle of woman suffrage, it is interesting to know why the women consider the state-by-

state method impracticable. self seen men who could not speak a word of English, nor write their names in any language, driven to the polls like sheep to vote against woman suffrage, and no law at the time could punish them for the misuse of the vote so cheaply extended to them, nor change the result."

It is very discouraging, the women contend, to devote their money, their time and their strength to a state campaign for suffrage; have reason to believe their efforts are successful, and then hear from male vote-counters that the amendment has been defeated.

To amend the constitution of the United States requires heroic effort, but to amend the constitutions of many states is practically impossible.

In the first place, a number of states require a majority of all the votes cast at an election to insure the passage of an amendment. That is, if 100,000 votes are cast for Governor, then a majority of that number must be cast in favor of the amendment—a most unfair provision, since the number of people voting on an amendment is always smaller than the number voting on the head of a ticket. In other words, a state that cast 100,000 votes for Governor might cast only 80,000 on an amendment.

Now suppose that the amendment is the suffrage amendment, and that out of the 80,000 votes cast, 45,000 were in favor of and 35,000 against woman suffrage. In a state like New York, which requires only a majority of the votes cast on an amendment, suffrage would have been carried by a 10,000 majority. But in a state such as the above, which requires the majority of the total votes cast in the election, the amendment would be defeated by a 10,000 majority. In short, the men who through ignorance, indifference, or carelessness had failed to vote on the question of amendment would be considered against it.

The state of New Mexico has a constitution of this sort, requiring a three-fourths majority of the votes cast at an election, including two-thirds from each county, to pass an amendment. In Indiana, a majority of all voters is required, including registered voters who do not go to the polls. Under these circumstances, Indiana's constitution cannot be amended, and the courts have held that suffrage cannot be granted under it the way it is.

In other states an amendment defeated in one election cannot be voted upon for a definite period of time under the state constitution. Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for example, which voted against woman suffrage in 1915, cannot, under their state constitutions, vote upon the question again until 1920. In the state of New Hampshire the state legislature has no power to submit an amendment. A special constitutional convention must be called to do this, and the law provides that such a convention may be called only once in seven years.

All these peculiarities in state constitutions make the state by state method impossible. The women could campaign Indiana for years and never achieve suffrage. In Vermont they would have to wait until 1923 before they even began, for in Vermont the constitution may be amended only once every ten years, and it was last amended in 1913.

Another reason why the women object to the state-by-state method is the difficulty of obtaining a fair referendum. In regular elections there are means by which one party can keep a vigilant check on any irregularities of the other. Political sentinels are stationed at the polls, and bipartisan election boards count the votes. In the case of a suffrage referendum, women would not be permitted by most states to watch at the polls, and they would have no means of insuring a fair count. In the recent New York elections women were permitted to serve as watchers at the polls, and it is their opinion that this had a great deal to do with the favorable result.

"That corrupt influences have exerted their full power against woman suffrage," says Mrs. Catt, "we know well. I have myself seen blocks of men marched to the polling booth and paid money in plain sight, both men and bribes flaunting the fact boldly that they were beating the women. I have my-

London, that the Paris Conference would consider the prosecution not the aims of the war. When the telegram arrived, the battle for Russia's loyalty was lost. The Moderates had no longer an expedient left. The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian has stated categorically that it was only on the arrival of this news that the Bolsheviks determined on armed revolt.

The moral of this analysis is simple. In the struggle between Moderates and Extremists, the west has failed to realise that its own attitude was the determining factor. We expected Kerensky to achieve miracles, and failed to understand that some readiness on our part to recognise Russia's dire need was the condition of its success. The Moderates wanted a reasonably early peace, if it were consistent with honor, no less than the Extremists. They were ready to face protracted war, but only on condition that the western war was found to be unavoidable, after the moderate definition of war aims. All this is ancient history today, and I forbear to comment on a situation which must have changed before this article can reach New York.

I do not believe in the permanence of the Bolshevik dictatorship, but it is possible that before it falls, it may have so ruined the army that its successors may be unable to restore the former conditions. Another

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Bringing Up Father**By George McManus**Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers**Daily Home Magazine Page****A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour****Is The Sun As Wasteful As It Seems?**

By Garrett P. Serviss

"What portion of the sun's light and heat is caught by the planets, and is all the rest utterly lost and wasted?" —A.C."

About one 2,200,000,000th part of the sun's total outpouring of radiant energy is caught by the earth, about one 227,000,000th part by all the planets together. This is an average estimate, for the amount continually varies, to relatively small extent, owing to the changing distances of the planets from the sun. The farther away they are the smaller the amount of the sun's rays they intercept.

A small planet near by may intercept as much as a large one farther away. Thus Mercury, whose cross section is only one thousandth part of the sun's, stops nearly as great a proportion of the sun's radiation as the earth does, because Mercury's distance from the sun is only 26,000,000 miles against the earth's 93,000,000.

On the other hand, Jupiter, which presents a screen 120 times as large as the earth to the sun's rays, intercepts less than five times as much of them because his distance from the sun is about 5.3 times as great as the earth's.

Since the planets receive so infinitesimal a part of the sun's out-

giving of radiant energy in the form of light, heat, etc., it would seem that the sun must stop nearly as great a proportion of the sun's radiation as the earth does, because Mercury's distance from the sun is only 26,000,000 miles against the earth's 93,000,000.

But, what, then, as you ask, becomes of the vast remainder of all this immense energy? Is it considered by the Creator to justify its cost by spreading information through incalculable trillions of cubic miles of space concerning the existence of our tiny sun, as we are informed of the existence of our sun's great and little brethren by the otherwise apparently wasted rays that they send to our eyes—when we have them open?

No doubt we have hit upon the solution of the mystery in such a suggestion, although we touch only a small part of it. That the universe should be visible to itself is intelligible, and is, perhaps, just as important to its well-being as that it should be held together by mysterious forces that do not seem to us always to be acting in a utilitarian capacity. Not only the light and heat of the sun, but its gravitational force is expended in lines that do not touch the earth or any planet.

That force reaches out to the stars and takes hold on the most distant of them with a strength proportioned inversely to the distance, and so, on the other hand, the sun, and the earth too, feel the attraction of all the stars in the universe. Thus you see there is, after all, no complete waste of the solar energies. All of them are radiated freely through space, and somewhere and in some form they attain an object.

Even if you suppose that they are ultimately absorbed in the all-enveloping ether, they must add something to it, they are not altogether lost. Energy, we believe, does not perish, it simply alters form, or changes into something which, in the great scheme of creation, may be equally important.

Consider how long electricity kept in hiding the wonderful powers which we have suddenly found out how to draw forth from it. Was it all wasted before it hit the narrow sphere of our conveniences and necessities? It had been streaming through all space, and playing in all things, for ages upon ages, and then we unexpectedly made an opening for it, to enter visibly and tangibly into our lives, and now, perhaps, there are utility crazed minds which think that all electricity that doesn't pass through a dynamo,

or tangle its burning loop in a loop of light, is wasted!

But from the narrowest utilitarian point of view it might be demonstrated that none of the enormous output of solar energies is lost. The rays that do not hit the earth, and even miss the stars, may nevertheless do work in space itself. This work, unseen and uncomprehended by us, may be vastly more important than that which is done apparently for our benefit, but which is really only incidental.

The radiation of the sun is like the breath of an animal; if it warms and invigorates something that happens to lie in its way, or that has even been purposely put in its way, that, after all, is a mere incident, quite aside from the main purpose, which is, for the animal, to keep its life machinery going, and, for the sun, to fulfill its function in the evolutionary scheme of the universe.

It is a purely human concept that the earth and its inhabitants are essentially more important than the sun. And the greatest of all our blunders of self-magnification may be the notion that this little rocky globe, because it happens to be our temporary home, is the heart of intelligence in the solar system.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Pa brot Ma hoam a big plant last nite, it was all he could carry in his two (2) arms.

Here, my queen, sed Pa to Ma, I lay at yure feet this token, Ma sed, that I have not forgot them golden days of our courtship.

Indeed, sed Ma, what is the idee of turning this hoam into a green house. That makes six (6) rubber plants wich you have brot hoam this week.

I luv bloom & buty, sed Pa, that is why I married you. I have the hart of a poet, sed Pa, & like to see buty on every side, Pa sed. That is why I look on every side wen I am walking down the street, Pa sed.

The way you are going on, sed Ma, we will not be able to move about in our little flat on account of the vege-tashun. One wud think

one was in darkest Afriky with Livingston or Stanly, in the old days, sed Ma. This is beginning to look like a jungel, sed Ma, all we need now is a boa conductor, sed Ma.

A what? sed Pa.

A boa conductor, sed Ma, one of them giant snakes, that wraps itself around men.

You mean a con-stricktor, sed Pa, a boa constrictor. A conductor wraps himself around small change.

Travlette

Zuni Runners

A few weeks ago, the tribe of the Zunis held their great annual ceremonial feasts and dances at their pueblo in western New Mexico. For almost the first time, a number of tourists penetrated the forty miles that lie between the pueblo and the railroad to witness the ceremonies, and as a result the Zuni are beginning to be known to fame. Long familiar to students of ethnology, their peculiar talents are quite unknown to the general public.

The Zuni Indians are probably the greatest runners the world has ever seen. Their feats in this direction are such that any man who would

OK FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS O

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 26, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Ta.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

• 184—Ta. 96.15

• 72.1—Mex. \$133.35

Max. Dollars Market rate: 71.825

Dragon Dollars: native bank rate

Shai Gold Bars: 972 taels Ta. 279

Ban Silver 4814.

Copper Cash per tael 1815

Sovereigns:

Buying rate • 4 1/4—Ta. 4.75

Bank • 72.1—Mex. \$6.59

Peking Bar Ta.

Native Interest30

Latest London Quotations

Ban Silver 42 1/2.

Banks Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount:

2 m.s. %

4 m.s. %

6 m.s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 69 d-a.

Ex. Pence on London Fr. 27.25

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.785

Consols 4

Bank Buying Rates:

London T.T. 4/23

London Demand 4/23

India nominal T.T. 2922

Paris T.T. 9748

Paris Demand 5748

New York T.T. 1091

New York Demand 1091

Hongkong T.T. 692

Japan T.T. 618

Batavia T.T. 2274

Customs House Exchange Rates

See above

Mr. Ta. 4.21 @ 4/23

1 1/2 @ 81 = France 6.47

1 Marks —

0.85 @ 1814 Gold 31

1 1/2 @ 51 Yen 1.18

1 1/2 @ 15 Rupess 2.66

1 1/2 @ 150 Russia 1.50

1 1/2 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 26, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkawi Ta. 14.75

Shanghai Docks Ta. 84.00

Shanghai Lands Ta. 70.00

Anglo Dutch Ta. 4.00

Shanghai Klebang Ta. 0.80

Unofficial

Langkawi Ta. 15.00

New Engineering Ta. 18.00

Shanghai Docks Ta. 84.00

Yangtsepo Cotton (ord.)

Ta. 6.55

Ajman Ta. 9.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 26, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkawi @ Ta. 15.00 cash

Unofficial

Candy Club 8% deba.

@ Ta. 30.00 cash

Kota @ Ta. 6.15 cash

Shanghai Docks @ Ta. 85.00 cash

Alman Ta. 9.50

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Chempak Rubber Mee ing

The Chempak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd., held its eighth annual shareholders meeting yesterday afternoon at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co. Ltd.

Mr. A. J. Welch presided, supported by Messrs. W. S. Jackson and C. W. Wrightson, directors, and other shareholders, representing in all 4,436 shares.

The chairman, in reference to the past year's working, said:

"I am sorry that owing to a delay in his departure from Canada we have not got Mr. Davidson to preside at this meeting as he has been for some years past—he is however expected to arrive in Shanghai about a fortnight's time. I have also to regret the unavoidable absence through illness of Mr. Wheless, who I trust will soon have fully recovered."

"The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time and with your permission, I will follow the usual custom and take them as read. I will however read the financial report which is as follows:

"We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The above balance sheet, which is in accordance with the books, account and vouchers in Shanghai, and the audited accounts received from the Malacca agents, is, in our opinion, properly drawn up and correct. The report and corrected view of the state of the company's affairs at 31st October, 1917, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the company. Title deeds for acres 92,236 have not yet been issued.

Lowe, Bingham and Mathews, Auditors.

"The accounts are presented in the usual form and your directors have endeavored to make their report as full as possible. The harvest for the year exceeded the estimate by 12,866 pounds and was 25,416 lbs. greater than the output for the preceding year. The net price realized however was 2/5 less as against 2/7.30 the year before.

"The profit for the year was Taels 40,189.14 against a profit made during the previous year of Taels 43,587.78. The exchange averaged the same this year as last then the profit for the year increased by 1,408.64. This is due to the fact that the cost of production, I regret to say, again shows an increase and this matter has for some time past been engaging the attention of your directors and the agents in Malacca. Every endeavor is being made to remedy that as soon as possible, but you will readily understand that with the constant increasing value of all materials this is no easy matter.

"As there has been a certain amount of public comment on this increase I will endeavor to explain to you the chief items that have contributed to the higher cost.

"Firstly, I must point out that the accounts now before me make the increase appear greater than is really the case, inasmuch as the cost per lb. as shown in last year's report did not include director fees in the Shanghai expenditure, the amount of same not having been fixed until the annual meeting. The true difference between the costs for the two years is 5.34 cents, and the headings that account for the major part of this sum are general expenditure, cultivation and tapping.

The increase in the general expenditure is almost entirely due to the large sum that had to be spent for medical expenses, the cost for this item alone being nearly 1 1/4 cents per pound higher than last year; increased expenditure under the heading of salaries, due to the manager's illness and the extra supervision necessary for the larger area under cultivation account for carried forward to next year.

"This recommendation I have no doubt has caused you a certain amount of disappointment, but your directors, having considered the matter very carefully came to the conclusion that with the rubber market in its present depressed condition, and the existing uncertainties with regard to their ability to ship or otherwise dispose of the company's produce at remunerative prices, the best interests of the estate would be served by conserving its cash resources until such time as conditions improve.

"You will see from the balance sheet that the sum that it is proposed to carry forward is fully covered by the surplus of liquid assets over liquid liabilities but it is mainly represented by the value of the stock of rubber and not by cash and consequently to have paid a dividend would have necessitated borrowing money, a course that your directors considered was undesirable.

"It may say that you must not look upon this final dividend as definitely lost to you, since the idea of carrying forward this large sum is that an interim dividend shall be declared as soon as the financial circumstances of the company permit.

"That is all I have to say, gentle-

men, but before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any question that you may have to put to me."

The following resolutions were put forward and carried:

That the report and accounts as presented be passed.

That the appointment of Mr. A. J. Welch as a director of the company be confirmed.

That Mr. C. W. Wrightson be re-elected a director of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews be elected auditors to the Company in Shanghai and Malacca for the ensuing year at a fee of Taels 400.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations Closing

Banks

H. K. and S. B. \$590

Chartered 271

Russo-Asiatic 256

Marine Insurances

Canton Tls. 310 B.

North China Tls. 115 B.

Union of Canton Tls. 730 B.

Yangtze Tls. 210 B.

Fair Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. Tls. 30 B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire \$125 B.

Hongkong Fire Tls. 310 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 100

Indo-China Def. 112s.

"Shell" Tls. 21 1/2 id.

Shanghai Tug (o) Tls. 36 1/2 id.

Mining

Kaiping Tls. 9 B.

Oriental Cons. 278.6d.

Philippine Tls. 0.80

Raub Tls. 2.60 B.

Docks

Hongkong Dock Tls. 130 1/2 B.

Shanghai Dock Tls. 84 Sa.

New Eng. Works Tls. 18 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 66

Hongkong Wharf Tls. 95 1/2 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land Tls. 73

China Land 30

Wainaiwa Land Tls. 70 Sa.

Shanghai Hotels Ltd. Tls. 9 B.

China Realty (ord.) Tls. 50

China Realty (pref.) Tls. 5

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.

Capital	\$1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

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Sir Henry G. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir H. Cuthbertson, Secy.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevile Gooson, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Iloilo Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Cebu Madras Sourabaya
Colombo Malacca Taiping
Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)
Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong New York Burma)
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mengtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papoete
Hankou Phnom-Penh
Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale. In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Socete Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,

Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00

U.S. \$23,500,000

Reserve Fund \$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund \$1,892,564.85

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowdell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Part, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Iloilo Pekin

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Hankow Manila Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Millis, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banks: Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Pekin

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayowsk Vladivostock

Halian O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow S. Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

L. JEZIERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up

Capital H.\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund...H.\$ 20,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,

Act Manager

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00

U.S. \$23,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhan, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts for 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,

Manager.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS AND AGENTS

London: County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Iloilo Pekin

Bangkok Johore Penang

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 2	..	San Francisco	Kensidor	Amer.	P.M.S.S.C.
13	San Francisco	Koremaru	Jap.	Alexander
17	Seattle etc.	Fushimaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	Seattle	Africo maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
30	San Francisco	Sibers maru	Jap.	Alexander
31	Seattle, etc.	Colombia	Amer.	P.M.S.S.C.
			Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 28 noon	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Chikusen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar 1 8.00	Nagasaki	Fensa	Buss.	R.V.F.
2 5.30P Nagasaki, Motoj & Kobs	Takeshima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
5 ..	Nagasaki, Motoj & Kobs	Chikusen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7 ..	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9 ..	Motoj, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12 ..	Nagasaki, Motoj & Kobs	Hatsuharu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14 ..	Nagasaki, Motoj & Kobs	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16 ..	Nagasaki, Motoj & Kobs	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 27	4.00 Ningpo	Hein Pekin	Br.	B. & S.
27	4.00 Ningpo	Hein Ninghsao	Chi.	P.M.S.S.C.
27	4.00 Foochow	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	
27	4.00 T'ao, H'kong and Canton	Taihsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	4.00 T'ao, H'kong and Canton	Taihsun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
28	4.00 Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
29	4.00 Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
29	4.00 Swallow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
29	4.00 Hongkong and Canton	Siniyang	Br.	B. & S.
30	4.00 Hongkong	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 27	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Shunited	Br.	B. & S.
27	noon Chefoo	Sunkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	10.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Tungchow	Br.	R.V.F.
28	10.00 Weihaiwei	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	
29	10.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Kobu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	10.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
31	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Shenkings	Br.	B. & S.
1	8.00 Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
2	8.00 Dainy	Kesing maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 27	8.00 Hankow etc.	Naikin	Br.	B. & S.
27	M.N. do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
27	M.N. do	Naonyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	M.N. do	Tales maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	M.N. do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
29	M.N. do	Kuwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	M.N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
30	M.N. do	Tuukwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
31	M.N. do	Suiyuan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
1	M.N. do	Wenshak	Br.	B. & S.
2	M.N. do	Yungyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	M.N. do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

ARRIVALS

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Port
Feb 26	Ningpo	Taihsun	1612 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLXW	
26	Hankow	Tehsing	927 Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW	
26	Hankow	Hanping	581 Chi.	H.Y.P.J. Co.	HYKW	
26	Japan	Chikusen maru	2.78 Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW	
26	Hankow	Kiangto	1468 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLXW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 25	Hankow etc.	Luensi	1735 Br.	B. & S.	
25	do	Suiwo	1931 Br.	B. & S.	
26	do	Tatoo maru	1756 Jap.	N.Y.K.	
26	Tsinfeao & Dainy	Koboku maru	628 Jap.	O.S.K.	
26	Hongkong	Kwangie	1268 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	
26	Japan	Chi.	3222 Jap.	N.Y.K.	
26	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Wong	1127 Br.	J. M. & Co.	
26	Japan	Sakaki maru	1946 Jap.	S.M.R.	
26	Japan	Nagata maru	284 Jap.	A.P. & Co.	
26	Japan	Yei maru	1566 Jap.	K.M.I.	
26	Ningpo	Taihsun	2012 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mall wharf on Wednesday, February 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Pekin, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, March 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.

Tel. Nos. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section Date From Name Flag and Rating Tons Guns Man Commands

BVIII Apr. .. Cruise Chiyoda Jap g.b.

MMB Oct. 26 Convise D'laGrae Fr g.b. 85

CNWP Int. D. do Nightingale Br. g.b.

Int. D. do Warren Am trp.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Changkiang and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

"The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight."

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Suming and Sulyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Pakhol, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Pekin.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Pekin will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 496.

China Sea.

Canton District.

Canton River.

Collinson Reach Barrier—
Temporary alteration in characteristics of Light.

NOTICE is hereby given that the characteristics of the Collinson Reach Barrier (steamer passage) Light, Canton River, have been temporarily changed from a Group Occulting Red Light to a Fixed Red Light.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 25th February, 1918.

16955

**National Loan of the Third Year
of the Republic (1914)**

Subscribers to the above loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn on 20th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 08, 14, 23, 35, 47, 51, 53, 67, 77, 86, 00, is a drawn bond.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 23rd February, 1918.

16954

NOTICE

S.S. "FUSHIMI MARU" sailing from Shanghai in the middle of March. Cargo for Seattle and Overland points of America to be accepted.

For further information apply to Telephone North 167.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

16955

If you need fashionable clothes go to

**Henry
the Tailor**

Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank,
SHANGHAI

16956

A Fancy Dress Ball
in aid of

Palestine Restoration Fund

and

LOCAL CHARITY
Given by the Committee
of the

OHEI MOISHE SYNAGOGUE
Tonight, February 27th
at the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Admission \$3.00 including Supper
TICKETS may be had at the ASTOR HOUSE
HOTEL where tables may be reserved

16959

NOTICE

SHANGHAI TOILET CLUB

(Palace Hotel Building)

SUBSCRIPTIONS

From March 1st, 1918

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Daily \$5.00

Every other day \$4.00

Twice a week \$3.00

Including Hair Cut and Shampooing once a month only.

16949

Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Woosung Branch Train Service.

On and from 1st March, 1918, the present 11.10 a.m. train from Woosung Forts to Shanghai North will be retimed as follows:

Woosung Forts Dep. 10.50 a.m.
Woosung Tseng " 10.55 a.m.

Wantsaopang " 10.59 a.m.

Changwarpang " 11.05 a.m.

Kiangwan " 11.17 a.m.

Shanghai North Arr. 11.25 a.m.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

16921

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Spring Race Meeting, 1918

APPLICATIONS for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 31st August, 1918, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd March, 1918.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Friday, 1st March, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16951

NOTICE

S.S. "FUSHIMI MARU" sailing from Shanghai in the middle of March. Cargo for Seattle and Overland points of America to be accepted.

For further information apply to Telephone North 167.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

16958

If you need fashionable clothes go to

**Henry
the Tailor**

Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank,
SHANGHAI

16956

A Fancy Dress Ball
in aid of

Palestine Restoration Fund

and

LOCAL CHARITY
Given by the Committee
of the

OHEI MOISHE SYNAGOGUE
Tonight, February 27th
at the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Admission \$3.00 including Supper
TICKETS may be had at the ASTOR HOUSE
HOTEL where tables may be reserved

16959

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

BILL SMITH

SAYS

"A purpose, no matter how good, does not make good unless followed through; and to start out with a good purpose, requires ginger, and continuous ginger, even supported by confidence in the essential idea offered."

Crawford's
"Special Reserve"
Scotch Whisky is
obtainable every-
where.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

16949

Six Per Cent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16958

Dr. JOHN P. HENNOLOGIST

Tel. Cast. 2279
Com. hours 5-7½

ASK me for a reading of your life
(HOROSCOPE); your good and
bad tendencies, capacities, prospects
for success, and previsions for the
future.

16948

Are you suffering from rheumatism
or nervousness? If so, come to our TURKISH BATH
and MASSAGE PARLOR.

I have the highest recommendations
from doctors, 15 years experience
in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuan Road.

16951

JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod. per lb. 75 cts.

Large Kippers 40 cents each.

Fresh Herring Medium Size 30 cts.

Large Size 40 cts.

Jams, all kinds, \$1.00 per 4 tins.

American Potatoes and Mackerel.

TRY them once and you
will buy them always!

Motor Delivery Service

16951

C. EDDIE & CO.

1182-83 Broadway

Telephone North 639

16951

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Tokio and
Fukukawa.)

Internal Medicine.

Children's Disease.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukukawa.)

Women's Diseases.

Confinements, Surgery,

Skin Diseases.

Venerable Diseases.

16951

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road

Order Books upon Application.

THE ITALIAN TRADING CO.,

48 Peking Road.

16951

Amusement Advertising

will be found on

Page 8

16951

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.



We carry a full line of

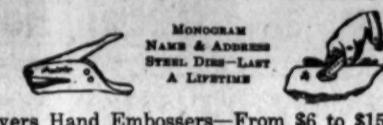
CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits

GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd Phone West 800

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



MONOGRAM
NAME & ADDRESS
STEEL DIES—LAST
A LIFETIME

Rovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

16958

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that from the 1st February we have established ourselves as Auctioneers, House, Estate and General Brokers at 4 French Bund.

R. Fano, L. Bassett, J. Chesmar.

16954

COAL SUPPLY

TENDERS will be received until 12 o'clock noon, March 1st, 1918, for 3,000 tons good quality Steam Coal.

Tender forms, specifications and conditions of tender to be obtained from

The Purchasing Agent,
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
Canton and Szechuan Roads.

16955

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower